

a strong case for the specific recognition of the Newfoundland shrub. The impossibility of taking up for *E. Eamesii* the name *E. purpureum* Raf. has been sufficiently discussed. Similarly its distinctness from *E. nigrum*, var. *andinum*, with which it has been confused, is apparent from the quotation above given from DeCandolle's description. La Pylaie, and following him, Asa Gray, identified the shrub without question as *E. rubrum* Vahl, from the Straits of Magellan, the former writing: "Le détroit de Magellan produit, comme nos hautes montagnes, . . . l'*Empetrum rubrum*, que y'ai retrouvé sur la crête des monticules de l'île Saint-Pierre. Cette plant est identique avec les échantillons magellaniques conservés dans l'herbier de M. DE JUSSIEU." But all the Magellanic material examined by the writers (several specimens) agrees in being much coarser, with more ascending branches and larger darker-colored opaque berries.

A NEW FORM OF LILIUM PHILADELPHICUM.

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ON July 8, 1913, I was driving through an old road in Warren township, New Hampshire, when my wife called my attention to a yellow flowered *Lilium philadelphicum* growing by the roadside. We left our carriage to secure this unusual form of the species and were delighted to find a good many such plants in a sandy clearing near by and in thin woods surrounding the clearing. Typical red flowered *Lilium philadelphicum* grew abundantly at this station and perhaps twenty per cent of the individuals had petals of about the same shade of yellow as typical *Lilium canadense*. A few plants were of as pale a yellow shade as *Hemerocallis flava* and in one specimen the outer whorl of stamens was petaloid and sterile. This old road crosses the lower slopes of the southern foot hills of Mt. Moosilauke and it connects East Warren, a tiny hamlet, with Warren Summit on the Boston & Maine Railroad. Many years ago there were seven or eight mountain farms on this road but only one remains inhabited. All the others have been abandoned for a long time and the road is now seldom used. The station for the yellow form of *Lilium philadelphicum* is about a mile

from East Warren and is now a wild and solitary spot. I have been unable to find any reference in botanical literature to this remarkable variation from the type and Prof. Fernald of the Gray Herbarium has advised me to put this form on record. Inquiry among the members of the New England Botanical Club and others, has brought forth information about three other stations for this color form. Dr. Dana W. Fellows tells me that he has found it at Cape Elizabeth, near Portland, Maine. Mr. Charles W. Parker writes me that "five or six years ago I found a specimen growing by the roadside in Bath, Maine. I took up the bulb and brought it home to Marblehead Neck, planted it, but never saw it afterwards. Two or three years ago, a gardener for Mr. Hollander, of Marblehead Neck, brought me another specimen (found at Marblehead). I planted that and lost it also." It seems worth while to give a name to this unusual form of this beautiful lily of our native flora and I propose

LILIUM PHILADELPHICUM L. forma **flaviflorum**, forma nova, formae typicae statura habitu foliis etc. simile differt segmentis perianthii flavis (nec rubris) cum maculis laetius purpureis ornatis.—Perianth-divisions clear yellow splashed with purplish spots, inside, near the base not so deeply colored as in the typical plants.—Type sheet in Gray Herbarium from Warren, N. H. Other stations reported, Bath, Me., Cape Elizabeth, Me., Marblehead, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

ELYMUS ARENARIUS AT PROVINCETOWN — NATIVE OR INTRODUCED ?

JOHN MURDOCH, JR.

IN 1904 the writer collected on the beach at Provincetown, Massachusetts, two specimens of a grass which, at the time of pressing, seemed to him to resemble the descriptions of *Elymus arenarius* L. Being no agrostologist, he laid them aside to wait for a leisure moment and the assistance of an expert. This combination was not secured until last May, when Mr. Fernald at the Gray Herbarium confirmed the tentative identification. He stated that the southernmost station hitherto reported for the species is at Hampton Point, New Hampshire, making this apparently a considerable extension of range.